

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

men themselves admit that the larger the vote is the weaker Butler's chances are, and that the vote will be unusually large there is no doubt.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
THE CAMPAIGN WORK.
Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The work of the Republican Campaign Committee is very nearly ended. A few packages of documents are sent daily, but the work of conducting the campaign from this point will practically close this week.

INVESTIGATIONS.

A gentleman who is regarded as one of the managing men in the Potter investigation, and who has recently returned from a visit to New York, where he has consulted with those who have conducted the investigation thus far, expresses the opinion that the Committee will hold no further sessions for taking testimony. The clubber dispatches are evidently a subject of

expected investigation of that entire subject will doubtless be conducted by a Senate committee. If the Democrats examine any of the witnesses it is expected that Samuel J. Tilden will be among them.

LOUISIANA.
GOV. NICOLL'S.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Gov. Nicoll has issued peremptory orders to the civil authorities of Texas and Concordia to enforce the law and bring to justice all offenders, whatever be their politics. He said to-day that if, in the enforcement of a judicial process, it is necessary to call on all the militia of the State, the force

necessary to compel obedience will be forthcoming.

TILDEN'S DEFENSE.
A PROSPERITY ABOUT IT.

Thursday morning, before Tilden's pretended denial was published, the New York *Tribune* declared in advance what it would be,—indicated it. In fact, as exactly as though it had already seen it. It said:

"Mr. Tilden, it is whispered, is busy on 'a statement.' Mr. Pelton, Mr. Smith, Wed. Harvey, and even that estimable patriot, Mr. Coyle, are to unite, we are told, in another. Perhaps. But if any statement is to be made, we can tell you well in advance about what it

"Mr. Tilden will say, as he has already said, that he knew nothing whatever of what was going on about him; that he sent no other dispatches, received none, knew of none, and believes that none were delivered at his house. But he will not explain who furnished the large sums of money. He will not explain how it happened that he never asked his nephew what was going on. He will not explain how he continued to use the same cipher to this day in his private business. He will not show how Tweed's man, Smith M. Wood, came to be working so zealously for him by Tweed's methods. He will

not say that he has indignantly broken off all connection with the corrupt gang, and turned a nephew that deceived and disgraced him out of his house. We shall take no issue with such a statement. But we have to take issue with him against Mr. Tilden. We have discovered and declared the facts; and we leave people to decide for themselves whether they prefer to think of him as a candidate who could be surrounded and unconsciously used by such a gang, or as a candidate who drew to him and skillfully employed the tools he best knew how to work with."

This prediction has been so curiously and exactly fulfilled by Tilden's statement that that *Prose*, so far, shines as a true prophet. The public will, therefore, be all the more curious to learn what the *Prose* has to say about the fate of Tilden's infernal greenback. Will it, as we

on to make further predictions, and equally strange ones, as follows:

"Mr. Pelton, Mr. Weed, Mr. Coyle, et al, will protest that they are themselves the scapegoats who should forthwith be laden with the sin of all the evils that have driven us to this madness. They will say they meant no harm; that they were merely buying their own; that they were run down by Republican emissaries from each of the disputed States, offering to sell Electoral votes at extortionate rates; that they thought it was their duty to bring order and peace to a lawless and anarchical world; that they tried to draw them out. They will insist that they knew the Republicans were bidding against them. They will protest, as far as they dare, that the dispatches are not fairly given or faithfully translated. Above all, they will declare upon honor that the guiltless and

"Mr. Marble's defense is already made. He transmitted the offers to sell the Presidency as part of his duty to his chief, but he never admitted to the public that he had yet accepted of them. He is innocent this by saying that Coyle, being trusted with the cipher, and being used as the go-between and telegraph-boy, abused his trust and sent, as if from 'Moses' himself, the things he thought 'Moses' ought to send."

"Coyle is the cheap rascal of the crowd. He came upon himself by disgracing the way in which he was to bear, provided they pay him reasonably well for it."

"There really isn't any excuse for delay in getting up so simple a defense. Out with it."

If these predictions prove true, they will only serve to plunge Tilden still deeper into the mire.

THAT CIPHER CHORUS.
 MORE COMMENTS ON TILDEN'S DENIAL.
Washington Sunday Herald (Dem.).
 The Democracy owes the *Tribune* some gratitude for putting it out of Mr. Tilden's power to their party any further injury.

HEARTLESS OBSERVATIONS.
New York Morning News (Dem.).
 Pelton has acted the part of an amateur ass. The Old-Man-with-the-Wicked-Partners is very down in the mouth.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

True Times (Rep.).
Mr. Tilden to Pelton: I'll do the denying, swear, you do the explaining.
Hey, there, Smith Weed; can't you deny better than Tilden or Marble?
HOW ABOUT THEM, MR. POTTER?
New Orleans Picayune (Dem.).
The question to be ciphered on now is whether the New York Tribune's adjunction or not before the Potter Committee dissolves.
A QUESTION AND A FACT.
Albany Journal (Un.).
Is Tilden a second Washington? If he isn't, how do you account for the following historic trial:
I cannot tell a lie. I did it with my little hatchet.
I cannot tell a lie. I did it with my little asphor.
Washington. — S. J. Ayres.

If Mr. Tilden's statement had been
(a) Written by Jomah when he was scourging
the whale's belly;
(b) Put to soak for a week in a barrel half-full
mackerel;
(c) Dried between layers of cod in an oil-cel-
(d) Carried in an old salt's pocket for a cou-
ple of years;
it couldn't smell more fishy than it does now.

A BATCH OF CENSURE SHOTS.

Burdette (Lies).
"A little disguised, but still to the ring."
—*Samuel J. Tilden.*

"I am one of the people," says Mr. Tilden.
are. Sammy, you are. One of the worst
nd of people.

The elevated railway doesn't appear to trouble

Tilden a particle, but he thinks some might try to invent a cipher dispatch that wouldn't make more noise in the world than a powder-mill explosion.

Wanton Marble ought to see the telegraph company, not delivering those messages. The other day he was playing with the telegraph in Park, but Mr. Tilden declares he never got on. Marble has got a good thing on the telegraph company,—if he can only drive up.

The other day Mr. Tilden laid down his favorite paper, the New York Tribune, and picked up Bible and read: "For there is nothing cord that should not be revealed; neither hid, it shall not be known. Therefore, whatsoever have been hid in secret, shall be heard; and whatsoever things shall be spoken in the secret, shall be proclaimed upon the

see-tops." And Mr. Tilden laid the book
away and groaned in the bitterness of spirit,
and said he would bet \$10.00 that wasn't in the

Cunningham, had been allowed
jail in midday, the turnkey
ugh to unlock two doors and talk

[illegible]

THE COURT

Unpleasant News for

Unpleasant News for
and Her Son

Record of Judgments,
Criminal Business,

In the case of J. R. Payson, a
Republic Insurance Company,
dock, Judge Blockstein has re-
dered an important decision as
of the heirs of a deceased stock
Company for an assessment.
facts are briefly as follows: The
Insurance Company had a re-
\$5,000,000, on which 50 per cent
of the remaining 50 per cent being
call of the Directors, whenever
an impairment of the capital
F. Hadcock, since deceased,
and after the gross assets of
in the Company, holding \$50,000,
which 50 per cent only had been
in December, 1871, and letters
were issued on his estate.
About the same time the Insur-
ance was declared bankrupt, and as a
per cent made on the stock. The
was made by the Court, and in

ble. In October, 1876, a second

ble. In October, 1874, a second
10 per cent was ordered. The ad-
ministrator in due course of ad-
ministration between the time when the
first was made and December, 1874,
the last date the estate
completed his duties, the estate
closed, and the administrator

tribute the assets, which amount
in personal property and more

in personal property and more
more in real estate, to the
Mrs. Haddock, the widow, and
Haddock, Jr. The estate was el
10 per cent assessment was
this last call was ordered, a dem
on the heirs to pay it, whic
to do. A bill in equity was the
Assignee, setting out the fact a

and asking that the widow and Haddock be compelled to pay it.

Two demurrers were filed by the first on the ground that the action was barred by Sec. 70, Chap. 3, Statutes, which provided that against the estate of a testator should be divided into seven equal parts for allowance within two years of the date of the death of the testator. The court granted the demurrer on the ground that the letters of administration were not proved to be valid.

less other assets should be subse-
quently claimed. The defendants claimed
the claim should have been

signee's claim should have been allowed within two years after the testator was appointed, and that the executor should exhibit it, and have it allowed by the Court during the progress of the administration of the estate, formed a complete defense to the bill for appointment of a receiver. In the second place, it was held that the form of the action should be in equity at law.

The Judge said the question presented was whether the executor's failure to exhibit the claim within the two-year period rendered the claim barred. The court held that it did not. The executor's failure to exhibit the claim within the two-year period rendered the claim barred. The court held that it did not.

ingent claim which was not due
be said to have accrued during

be said to have accrued during administration of the estate of son, was to be bound by the of statute above quoted. There number of claims which it could arise which could not be accrued at the time the letters of were issued, or during the two y administration of the estate, such as want for breaches of warranty made or during his lifetime, or

ror of sureties on bonds, and which might not occur until long after

might not occur until long after the statutory limitation. No like cases could be mentioned. The question was whether the statute applied to that class of cases. From an examination of the authorities it did not appear that it was intended to run against a claim where the right of action had accrued, before the statute was closed.

shire Reports, seemed most com
the questions raised in the pres

the questions raised in the press held that an heir was liable on the estate of his ancestor which could not have been barred by the statute of limitations while the estate was in the court of chancery. The court held that the statute of limitations applied to the extent of the personal estate of the ancestor which had been sold. Suits against an ancestor's estate were not barred by the statute of limitations if the estate was in the court of chancery. The revised statutes limiting the liability of executors or administrators of an estate where no funds were retained by the executor or administrator were not applicable to the estate of an ancestor which was in the court of chancery.

claims by order of the Judge of the Court. But the limitation applies

where no funds were retained, claims by order of the Judge of the Court. But the limitation applied against the executor or administrator, therefore the remedy against the estate on claims which could not be proved within three years' limitation of the statutes, because contingent, was not barred by those provisions.

Laying aside the rulings under the different statutes, the general rule is that a claimant must prove his claim within the time prescribed by the statute.

that the heir was liable to the
the personal and real estate re
receptor for the contents of I

the personal and real estate of
an ancestor, for the contracts or li-
abilities of an ancestor, and that where the
debt was not accrued until after the
death of the ancestor, the debt was
of the estate was closed.
The estate was brought and maintained as
the extent of such assets which
the ancestor. At common law
liable for the debts of the ancestor,
special bills were the heir was
and then only to the extent of

New Hampshire case broke ne
abolished the distinction betwe

The next question was the remedy of the Assignee against whether at common law or in equity. It was stated in *Story's Equity Jurisprudence* that a court of equity would interfere to compel an accounting as well as a decree for the same.

the 30th and 33d Illinois had also

But waiving the question as to whether or not the estate might not be in some cases an exception to the rule, as a matter of law, the present suit was not a proper one for relief in a court of equity. There was a residuum in both the estate of Haddock and the property in Haddock's estate, turned over to the executor.

The personal property seemed appropriate fund from which the president

...four which the pres-
bly should be paid, and the w
under the statute a portion
property, and be called on to
part which she took under t
the heir for his share. Court
jurisdiction because there was
on the part of the heir to th
funds which he received from
was a trust-fund to be followe
and a court of equity would t
can

of a trust-fund. If the
not sufficient the

be applied to, and in that event taking her dower, an accounting necessary to ascertain the value of the subject to the dower interest. As the dower in any event, and she may the heir be compelled to account much as he had subject to account demurrers would therefore be overruled. It is expected that the defendant will stand by the demurrer and

Messrs. Tenney, Flower & A
ear for the Assignee.

DIVORCES.
Mary Washington filed her bill asking that her husband, George, be walked out of the house about 18 months without telling her where to dine in the future, and has not since. She has probably secured another boarder in her house.

Helena Barther also wants John Barther out of the same house.

And Jeremiah Morgan made
against his wife Helen.

Friederike Koenig is the last
one claims her husband, Friedric
favor of another woman, with w
living.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett was engaged
hearing the bankruptcy case
Gorham, which comes on differ
exceptions. The point of the
to see whether Gorham's individ
last 30

book which was sold last spring
orham.

Judge Rogers will hear motions to-day; and Judges Farwell and cases. Judge Moore will also stallment of the Spauld case. will hear motions.

The following is Judge Willes and for to-day: Nos. 2,811, 2,

Record of Judgments, New Suits,
Criminal Business, Etc.

WOOD PAGES, OGDEN
 Mrs. C. THOMPSON,
 Wash.-D. C. N. B. - BEWARE
 IMPDET MAY Patchi Trade-Mark-

...course, unknown by all, and knowing none,
a good proof of your insignificance, and to

far forget themselves as to go to listen to notorious adulterer and perjurer. We give to the hope that we may not be compelled to print the name of even one German wife or son. It would be a shame if we should be to be mistaken in this, and yet we shall

born?"
 "ma—" At 2 o'clock in the morning."
 "— And what time was I born?"
 "—" Not until 8 o'clock."
 "—" Ah! my birthday is longer than yours,
 "—" What's the use of being born before
 me to get up!"

city, says he "has not forgotten The but has had too many other puzzles on that there has been more of a corner on ner than he could have wished." He gives o his waistband and promises to brace up e. His work for this week is, as usual, nestly done,—his failure being the cha-

sin, Helena! though wise men may vie
 thy rare smile, or die from loss of it,
 ored by my sweet lady's trust, I sit,
 know thou art not worth her faintest sigh.
 ELLA WHEELER.

Raise and True.
 A letter stamp to EADWAY & CO., No. 21 West
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 Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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PROPOSALS.
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Performance, attached, will be
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Following the following supplies to
be delivered at the Army delivered at
as may be required, viz:
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3. 1000 Cattle, white, black, and
4. 1000 Sheep, white, black, and
5. 1000 Pigs, white, black, and
6. 1000 Chickens, white, black, and
7. 1000 Ducks, white, black, and
8. 1000 Geese, white, black, and
9. 1000 Rabbits, white, black, and
10. 1000 Squirrels, white, black, and
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